British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Merced, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle Maypo. where Subscriptions are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left. Original articles to be accompanied by the real name and address of the author.

Price 30$ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 35$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 3$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 3$; three insertions, 8$; and each subsequent insertion, 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1292.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

MY GARDEN GATE.

"Stand back, bewildered politics,
I've placed my fence around,
Pass on, with all your party tricks,
Nor tread my lucky ground.
Stand back—I'm weary of your talk,
Your casuistries and your prate,
You cannot enter in this walk,
I've shut my garden gate.

Stand back, ye thoughts of trade and pelf,
I have a refuge here;
I wish to commune with myself;
My mind is out of gear.
These bowers are sacred to the page
Of philosophic lore;
Within these bounds no envies rage;
I've shut my garden door.

Stand back, frivolity and show,
It is a day of Spring;
I want to see my roses blow,
And hear the black-bird sing.
I wish to prune my apple trees,
And make my peaches straight,
Keep to the causeway, if you please,
I've shut my garden gate.

I have no room for such as you.
My house is somewhat small—
Let love come here, and friendship true,
I'll give them a welcome all,
They will not scorn my household staff,
Or critisise my store,
Pass on—the world is wide enough—
I've shut my garden door.

Stand back, ye pomps, and let me wear,
The liberty I feel;
I have a coat at elbows bare,
I love its dishabile,
Within these precincts let me rove,
With nature free from state;
There is no tinsel in the grove;
I've shut my garden gate,

What boots continual glare and strife?
I cannot always climb;
I would not struggle all my life;
I need a breathing time
Pass on—I've cancelled these grounds
To friendship, love and her;
You cannot come within the bounds,
I've shut my garden door."

CHARLES MACKAY.

Brazil.

The "Jornal do Commercio" of the 2d May, referring to dates from Rio Grande to the 24th April, states, "that the President and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, had returned to the Capital of said Province, as perfect tranquility prevailed on the frontier." This seems to countenance the report we gave in our last, of the retrograde movement of the Imperial forces, that had been concentrated on the Southern frontier.

We embrace this opportunity of refuting the disingenuous comments of the "Jornal," on certain remarks emitted in our paper, as to the unstable and precarious situation of Brazilian affairs. In the number of the 12th May, we find them alluded to in the following terms:—

"The *British Packet* represents the Government of Brazil as struggling with all foreign Powers; and in danger of disappearing before the clamorous and tenacious opposition it encounters in every quarter of the Empire. As a proof it copies articles from *O Grito Nacional*, *O Sexulo*, *O Radical*, *O Guayacuru*, and *O* AMERICANO.

Although an insidious prominence is given to "O Americano," we had in reality made no quotations from said paper, that could possibly be before the learned editor at the date referred to; unless he possess the enviable faculty of *clairvoyance*, in which case he should have given a true list of the other authorities to which we appealed, in support of our views; and which had all precedence of "O Americano;" viz:—"*O Correio Mercantil*, *O Argos Cearense*, *O Argos Pernambucano*, *O Apostolo*, *O Abaetiri*, *O Argos Cachoeirano*, *O Argos Bahiano*, *O Echo Pernambucano*, *O Nacional*, *O Ypiranga*, *A Imprensa*, *O Jaguarary* and *O Jornal do Povo*. These embrace a wide range; and were others requisite, the list might easily be extended; all unanimous as to the dismal prospects of the Empire, both as regards its internal situation, and its external relations. Disclaiming the utter views ascribed to us by the "Jornal," we give the following articles as specimens of grave ratiocination and piquant sarcasm, leaving the decision to the unbiassed judgment of our reader.

BRIEF REFLECTIONS UPON THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"The discourse with which the Emperor opened the present session of the General Assembly, and which we published in our previous number, deviates not only from parliamentary styles and customs, but is at war with the precepts of logic and grammar, and deviates from the truth of generally recognised and known facts.

We will not therefore be hypercritical, considering that discourse as a tissue of lastardly and shameful frivolities, vulgarities and inaccuracies.

We should be carried far, and very far, did we attempt, with the scalpel of criticism and analysis, to anatomise, as it were, one the members of that shapeless monster, which reveals in all its parts two indisputable truths —first, the incapacity of whoever may have engendered and produced it; secondly, the distunion that exists among the members of the ministry itself.

On this hypothesis, we will confine our observations to the miserable false-hoods that are there disseminated with respect to our foreign relations.

It causes horror, and at the same time it is to be deplored, that impudence and cynicism lacks in our country transgressed all ordinary bounds, and touched the shores where they have unfortunately reached: and the speech pronounced from the elevation of the throne, on the third of May, stands as an evidence of this painful truth.

It is no longer the periodicals of the Government through the press; no longer the representatives in the parliamentary tribune, no longer their confidents and friends in private circles, who bless the beatific polity of the Ministry, as well in what regards the interior as the exterior; it is from the mouth of the Monarch himself whence issue words canonizing that paltry and retrograde policy, words that are assuredly at utter variance with his own convictions.

Let us inquire—

After counselling the Brazilians, and expressing a wish, that they should prefer to the *discussion of abstract principles of policy, that of the remedy for the first and immediate necessities of the country*.....[a thing shocking and incredible to be put into the mouth of a Monarch, unless it were as a mockery]..... the Emperor says in the discourse which they caused him to pronounce:—

"Our relations continue unaltered with all foreign powers."

Such impudence, such cynicism, in publicly denying a fact of whose existence all are perfectly aware, are beyond the calculations of human conception! A proceeding so unprecedented cannot fail to fill some with just indignation, and to excite in others the mournful sentiment of compassion!

Can there be one in Brazil who thinks, that our relations continue unaltered with all foreign powers?

Without placing in the balance of reason the very extraordinary fact of the Bolvian Government's having sent his passports to the Brazilian Minister resident there, not taking into account the extraordinary exigences made by the English Government, and the satisfactions exacted by the French Government; but merely certain extraordinary facts that have occurred between Brazil and the Republics of the Plate, are they not an indisputable proof that the same relations do not exist between Brazil and the Republics of the Plate as had formerly existed? Will then, the withdrawal of the Argentine Legation from this Court, and the cessation of all diplomatic communications between the two Powers have in truth altered in nothing those relations?—

Yes, they altered them and greatly; and so certain is it that the state in which we now are, is not the same in which we formerly were, that the Government has been urging the Presidents and their agents throughout all the Provinces, in an extraordinary manner to proceed with the most rigorous enlistment; so altered are our relations that an Envoy Extraordinary charged with a special mission has been despatched to France, and another to the South American Republics: so altered are our relations, that all the periodicals of the Government, with the greatest openness and *patriotic zeal*, declare the necessity of at once and as soon as possible declaring war against the Argentine Confederation, and its ally the Republic of the Uruguay: so altered are they, that these periodicals in an argumentous manner, capable of compromising the civilization of the country, heap insults and offiances on the lawful Governments of those republics and cover with praises, the invader, the incendiary, the murderer, the plunderer, in short the desolator of a neighbouring State, friendly and allied, whose independence and sovereignty Brazil was engaged to defend! [What a fine protector! What a famous defender of the independence of the Republic of the Uruguay!....] So altered are our relations that Greenfell the Chief of the squadron, who acted as Consul in England, was sent for with the greatest precipitation to take command of the squadron destined to be stationed in the waters of the Plate; and with such haste and urgency did the Government acquit itself in this affair, that a Corvette, the *Jamaraty*, that formed part of the squadron, undertook the voyage in such bad condition, that in the latitude of Santa Catalina she was dismasted, and returned to this Court, in whose docks she is now undergoing repairs.

So altered are our relations that all the disposable forces have been sent to the frontiers.

Moreover, what mean those warlike preparatives, that uproar, that constant appeal to the nationality, in short, that monstrous credit with which the Minister of war has been armed, for *extraordinary expenses?* Why that most enormous outlay with the squadron and other preparatives? Why that *order to all the blockmaitre of the Court* for lances to be made, enjoining the greatest haste in getting them ready? Can all this be mere ostentation, to amuse and distract the public mind from its sufferings?

In view of all these facts, how can the Brazilian public be made to believe that our relations with all powers continue unaltered?—

To speak in this way is to carry recklessness to its highest degree.

In short, it is necessary to have been in Brazil, not to feel what is passing around one, to be able to believe in those fallacious expressions, which the Government has used, mocking the reason and good sense of the public, and that the public may believe in fact that *our relations continue unaltered with all foreign powers.*

We might say more upon this subject, but as in our periodical we have treated at length, and intend to continue treating upon this point, we refer our readers to what we have said, and to what we have to say."

(*O Americano*, 10th May.")

DASTARDLINESS.

D. Pedro 1st, was a tyrant!

God grant he may be the last to sit on the Throne of Brazil!

The Republican form is the only one that comports with men!

The people should be prepared for the long wished for republicanism!

The opponent of the Liberals are *dastard sneaking Scoundrels.*—

[*Reflexions of Father Vicente Pires da Motta, Delegate of H. M. the Emperor, and actual President of the Province of San Pablo.*—]

ESCAPE OF THE BRAVE AND GALLANT PEDRO IVO VELLOZA DA SILVEIRA!

"On Sunday the 20th instant [April] about mid-day, H. M. the Emperor with the Ministry, was attending in the Imperial Chapel, at the solemnity of the day, when a soldier hurriedly entered though the centre of the Church with a paper in his hand, wishing to speak with the Ministers. The *Archeros* refused him access to their Excellencies, but being told that the communication he brought was of supreme importance, the corporal of the *Archeros* took it, and handed it to the Ministers; of course to that of Justice. As soon as he received it, he experienced as it were an electric shock, became pale and trembled; and immediately passing it to his colleques they all remained petrified. What could it be? what might it not be? these were the questions the multitude asked themselves; but a voice from amongst them replied,—*it is nothing*; thus as our Lord Jesus Christ this day arose, and ascended into the Heavens, leaving the perverse Jews who betrayed him, and attempted to kill him by crucifying him, confounded and covered with confusion, so did Pedro Ivo, escaping from the fury of those dastardly traitors, have the honour with which he was bound in the loathsome dungeon of Lage, and is already beyond the port, free from all danger, leaving the sentries imprisoned that guarded him! Surprise could not be more general or more instantaneous.

Who was it that spoke thus? No one could learn; but the news of so happy an event, flying from mouth to mouth, traversed the numerous assemblage crowded in the temple, with the velocity of lightening, and from thence in a short time the whole city knew it with consternation!

The numerous liberal party clapped their hands for joy.

Many were the persons among the Saquaremas themselves, who from a spirit of justice and rectitude, and the disgust they feel towards the Government, applauded this flight, as sincerely as the liberals themselves.

Many have been the banquets, and repeated the toasts, given in celebration of this unexpected event, which left our oppressors staring at each other with long faces and open mouths, without knowing what to say or what to do: and at the very time when at a great festival, covered with their gaudy robes, surrounded by their parasites, they rejoiced at the cruel sufferings of their victim, whom they meant to assassinate by slow degrees!

Meanwhile the Government did not hesitate. Senhor Eusebio, usurping the attributes of the Minister of Marine, caused an orderly to be called, and commanded him to go with all speed and tell the Inspector of the marine Arsenal, that he should come instantly to speak with him. The orderly departed; the agitation continued in the benches of the Ministers; Senor Eusebio went out once or twice to one of the side apartments; his features showed that he was greatly distressed by the delay of the Inspector; the Minister of war remained petrified, his head stooping on his breast.

The Inspector at last arrived; it was the Minister of Marine with whom he spoke.

To their greater confusion, the Inspector knew as much about the event as the Minister himself, before the reception of the awful communication! Measures of protection were then issued: the steamer "Golfinho" sailed from the port, for the purpose of searching some vessels *even foreigners*; but such was the painful effort of mind on the part, in consequence of too much fire, one of the boilers suffered a mishap, and she had to return without effecting any thing; as if God himself protected the cause of innocence brutally persecuted. The troops remained firm in their barracks.... but up to this date [24th April] no one knows the direction taken by the gallant and valiant Captain Pedro Ivo Velloso da Silveira, and those who accompanied him.

How could this man elude such vigilance, escaping in full day, and from under the nose of the Government, gallantly and quietly from one of the strongest fortresses of the Empire, and, as the acme of shame for his guardians, have them shut up in the very dungeon, where the sub-Commandant of the Fort and the whole garrison were victimising him? This is a question we propose. This extraordinary fact, which as an eternal badge of glory, must ever figure in the blood-stained pages of the history of the actual administration, is not yet clearly explained.

The report is, that the brave Pedro Ivo, resolutely awaiting him elf of the moment when the Commandant and his train were in the Court, and the garrison at breakfast, barricaded the door, throwing the key into the sea, and immediately repaired with his companions to the deputy, surprised him, and shut him up by force in the very prison where he had guarded them the night before; and after wards very coolly embarked, no one certainly knowing their destination.

Here then we have an astonishing exploit. It is said that His Majesty laughed, on receiving the news. Very likely His Majesty might be delighted, [on which account we offer him our congratulations,] at seeing an illustrious victim snap his fetters, and hurl them at the head of his jailers, vindicating to a certain extent the ill sustained dignity of the Crown, that had patronised him with as much magnanimity, as the ferocity wherewith his Ministers cruelly persecuted him, despite every consideration, and merely for the sake of a foolish and public ostentation of *Supreme power!*

To counterbalance, or in some degree attenuate the profound sensation of the public, and the boundless satisfaction of the liberals, they yesterday circulated a re-

but that the news of the escape of Pedro Ivo would tend to consolidate it. What a miserable farce!....

The liberal party has no chiefs, is worth nothing, is strangled and dead, say our actual oppressors.... Ah, Messrs. Ministers, do you know why you speak so; why you continue oppressing us, and why we keep within constitutional limits? It is because the liberal party is deeply sensible of its immense power, and that to upset you with a vengeance, it is only necessary to allow you to run freely in the di-astrous path you have chosen; suffering, all it is true, but with the head *erect*, every one at his post of honor; avoiding very carefully, nevertheless, every thing that might give you a pretext to cover your fiendish iniquities with the sacred mantle of public justice, till, from one corner to another of Brazil, all may be convinced *that the Government that delacerates so cruelly a mother*; and the voice of God, descending from heaven, may reduce it for ever to dust, to ashes, to nothing!

Be not therefore afraid that you afflict us with the news of a novel character, that you purposely put in circulation yesterday. We are persuaded that no liberal at present wishes your fall; it is still early; every thing has its time. Continue therefore, Gentlemen, redoubling if it be possible you indignities, but rest assured that your hour must at last arrive, and then calmly, smiling and tranquil, as the unexpected and glorious escape of the intrepid citizen, to whom we wish a prosperous voyage, and that he may await in peace and the fullest confidence, the future that must perhaps very shortly be propitious to us all, whether you will or will not. Do you hear, Messrs. Ministers, traitors against the nation and the Monarch?—

[»O Grito Nacional«]

CAFFRE WAR.—The »Journal" on the authority of papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 19th March, announces the Caffres had been beaten in different encounters: Fort Armstrong taken, and the rebellion entirely crushed. Some small parties fled to the mountains, but were closely pursued.

We extract the following correspondence from the »Gaceta Mercantil« of the 2d and 3d inst., as illustrative of the views and feelings entertained by the Military Chiefs, who are interested in, or may be be affected by the unaccountable movement that has originated with Urquiza.

Señor D. Pedro Ximeno.

Paraná, April 20, 1851.

My esteemed compatriot and friend,

Do me the favour to convey to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor, the illustrious General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, what follows:— That very serious impediments have presented me from leaving this province since the scandalous proceedings that have taken place, subversive of national order and in opposition to the sacred Federal Cause, even to try to destroy it. That as the Minister General of this Government has thought proper not to accept the resignation I tendered of the office I hold in commission, nor to give me a passport without consulting with the Governor, this has caused me some delay, no resolution having been yet come to by H. E. in regard to my double petition; but this resolution, the Minister tells me, is hourly expected. That my family will leave this for that destination the day after to-morrow in the schooner Estrella, the passport having been given to them on the 20th. As soon as they start I shall without fail leave this, whether my passport be given or denied to me, which I do not think will be the case. My firm and unshaken decision to leave this Province is dictated by the sacred duties which I owe to my country and to General Rosas, my illustrious Chief, and to my honour as an American. From this determination I shall not swerve though it were necessary to undergo the greatest sacrifice, for no patriot can concur in the awful and scandalous anarchy which the ruthless unitarians now promote in this Province. Notwithstanding my great and strenuous efforts to carry out this determination, I have not been able to overcome the obstacles attending it. The federal patriot Don Severo Gonzalez and other faithful federals who cannot betray their allegiance are placed in the same trying position; but the very fact of the desire to quit this place has rendered the necessity of their indispensable.

Be pleased to do me this service, and allow me to recommend my beloved wife and family to your friendship, deigning to admit the affectionate feelings with which you are greeted by your federal Countryman and friend.

HILARIO LAGOS.

P. S.—Please remember me in the most friendly manner to my esteemed *Compadre* Don Pedro Romero, and let him be acquainted by you directly of the departure of my family.

Señor D. Pedro Ximeno.

San Carlos, May 5, 1851.

My dear friend and countryman.

I beg you will have the goodness to order the enclosed to be delivered to my sister Nicomedes.

Under date of the 14th of April last I replied to your esteemed favour of the 8th of said month, in which you communicate to me the pernicious conduct of the ruthless unitarian traitor *compadrito* Urquiza. I am aware that this affair is the subject of general conversation, and deep is the indignation it has excited in all classes.

This wicked madman has drawn down on himself the hatred and contempt of all Federals, and, I am confident, of every sensible and true-heart throughout the world.

We all look upon him with disgust, and we care nothing, not merely for that despicable fool, Lucio for the whole world, as long as we have our beloved illustrious Governor as our director.

When an opportunity offers please remember me most respectfully and affectionately to Doña Manuelita de Rosas y Escurra; and command the decided good will of your friend and affectionate countryman.

GERONIMO COSTA.

To the Heroine Doña Manuelita de Rosas y Escurra.

Buenos Ayres, May 7, (month of America) 1851.

Most worthy, respected and esteemed Madam,

I enclose a letter from my brother Severo, in order that you may please present it to the Governor. I see with pleasure all my assurances to you in regard to the fidelity of my brother, repeated in that letter.

I greet you most respectfully

CALIXTO M. GONZALEZ.

Paraná, April 30, 1851.

Most beloved Calixto.

Long before I received yours of the 18th inst., I had already taken steps to leave this Province, either with my family, or alone, for up to the present, God be thanked, not for one moment in my life have I entertained a single thought, nor has it ever occurred to me, to separate from the first of Americans, General Rosas. No one like you knows my heart to the bottom, and you well know that I would perish rather than be guilty of such high treason. Although Señor Rosas were not what he is; although his person were not as it is the support of our country; I should share his fate at all hazards; for only by the lowest and most corrupt degradation could I forget what we owe to him. Has he not always been a Father to us? Do we not him favours for which we must ever remain gratefull Is it not to him, and to him alone, that we are indebted for the preservation of honour and life? Ah! you look upon me from a distance, and are not aware of the sacrifices which I have made to leave this place! It is necessary that you should hear me, and you will then see that up to the present, it has not been in my power. Seeing now, the most faithful and distinguished patriot, the brave Colonel D. Hilario Lagos, and myself are making the most strenuous efforts to accomplish this, and expect to leave every moment. What has the most faithful Colonel Lagos left undone to attain this object, with as little delay as possible? In fine, God is just! He who knows and can see our intentions will help us.

To the illustrious General Echague, in whose patriotism I place entire faith and confidence, I have made the request that he will lend me a helping hand, in all that may be possible for him to do, in order that I may leave this Province; and have even requested another respectable friend to interest with him in my behalf. I confidently trust that my hopes will not prove vain. Therefore, Calixto, do me justice—I separate from General Rosas! Ah! for any one to fear this, to think it only, is the greatest offence that can be offered to my honour, to my feelings, to my gratitude and to my patriotism. I cannot believe that such an idea can be entertained of me.

Rest easy, and may God grant us the pleasure of embracing each other in tears of love and joy.

I am have been, and will be until death thy federal patriot *Rosista* brother, who longs to see you.

SEVERO GONZALEZ.

Cerrito, May 8, (month of America) 1851.

Señor Don Pedro Ximeno.

Dear Friend,

The mad ruthless unitarian traitor Urquiza has at length exploded, with the most offensive effluvium; and now pretends to seduce some of our chiefs. His object is to overthrow our beloved Governor, which will be effected when oranges become *lemons*.

The results of his undertaking will be most fatal, and the most awful punishment awaits him. He will be the goore of the wedding feast.

Nothing further occurs. Command, your true friend.

MARIANO MAZA.

Señor Don Juan J. Ruiz.

Colonia, May 22, 1851.

My esteemed friend,

By the 1st of June I shall establish my encampment on the coast of San Juan, where I shall for a few days take the »Batallion Rincon;" I shall muster fourteen hundred brave fellows, capable themselves alone of crushing to atoms all the »Regenerators" who dare attempt to invade us.

I have now to inform you that the Brazilians have withdrawn their forces from the frontier to winter quarters. What will the quixotic madmen Urquiza, who it appears expected they would have invaded us this month, say to this! And the *Idalgos* who have arrived from Rio, what can they say with their vessels?

Health and happiness is wished you by Your ever faithful friend,

LUCAS MORENO.

Señor Don Juan José Ruiz.

Colonia May 22, 1851.

My dear countryman and friend.

There is absolutely nothing now from Entre-Rios. The crazy and ruthless regenerators and ruthless unitarians, (en croupe,) continue vociferating, carousing and dancing; but their evil beginnings will have wretched endings.

In this neighbourhood, my dear countryman, we are not to be scared by the shouts of ruthless unitarians! What we are doing is preparing for a merry campaign. About the end of this month I shall march to the coast of San Juan to join the Division Colonia.

The outcry of the mad ruthless unitarian traitor Urquiza has aroused all Orientals; and we are all assembling with enthusiasm. The crazy coward has done us a service by his blustering. He was a savage Unitarian in 1831, and even after that time; and now he has returned to his companions.

And you, my dear countryman, are you not in the humour to give a thrust? But no, we stand in greater need of you where you are.

Having nothing further to communicate, I remain your ever affectionate countryman and friend—

MARCOS RINCON.

BUENOS AYRES.

The news of the week have been changeful as the hues of the chamelion; or, »like the borealis race, that flit ere we can point their place." A true and faithful relation of the *on dits*, of native growth and foreign importation, would form a motley assemblage. Amidst all the pother, we find very little worthy of a »local habitation and a name." To those who delight in the ideal or unreal, we recommend the pages of the »Comercio del Plata;" especially the article of the 31st ult., dedicated to its foreign readers. In presence of the Montevidean Editor, the phrases of bluster, invective and unscrupulous as he must be held, »pale in the distance," and »hide their diminished heads." The Honor of ancient Troy allowed a respectable period to intervene between the facts of history, and his immortal fancy-fraught narration; the self dubbed champion of our »Modern Troy," lose chary as to the immortality of renown, in drawing largely on the gullability of distant readers, deals out the ambrosial nectar of his political fiction with no stinted hand. To every paragraph he might append, as a closing recipe, *qui facit per alium, facit per se*, and we would suggest, as a fitting monumental inscription, when »the day decreed by fate arrives," a slight parody of the well known line:—

»If by a mortal *pen*, this *rotten cause*
Could have been saved; this pen the feat had done."

Despite the allegations alluded to, and the apparent imminence of a rupture with the formidable coadjutive alliance, Brazil, Paraguay, Urquiza and the »Modern Troy," the most microscopic eye can detect little in the routine of Buenos Ayrean life, that indicates any extra effort or preparation. We are not aware that any movement of consideration has taken place in the military department; and we have the satisfaction of stating that, the brother of General Urquiza," notwithstand the ridiculous assertion of the[1] Comercio," holds his situation as usual, enjoying the respect and consideration due to his personal worth and merits. It is true there have been occasional oscillations in the money market, and some orations to Don Mammalite, the »Baron of the Land," rather more enthusiastic than usual; in other respects business and pleasure pursue the even tenor of their way.

On the 1st the »Unino" favoured us with a short and unceremonious visit; her sulky air repaid with public scorn. On the 2d she moved off for Montevideo, accompanied by the »Elolo."

The news from Montevideo by the »Pama", which arrived on the 4th, possess little interest. The French Officers in Montevideo have been guilty of a double *faux pas*, highly reputable and deeply resented lukewarmness, at the national festivities of the 25th of May, and some personal civilities to Don Maximo Terrero; the "cool" and "cutting" their offending bath this extent." Trifling as such incidents may seem, they dirulted the national ardour of the Modern Trojans, and left, an evident vacuum, in their carefully premeditated combinations.

The report that 1500 or 250 Brazilian troops, had disembarked and encamped to animate our money market for a few hours one fine morning, proves to be premature. It appears that 260 men of the battalion of Riffemen, had arrived from Rio Grande; and that the remainder of the corps, amounting in all to 600, were daily expected: the landing &c., being pure adornment.

Amongst others, Admiral Reynolds has descended to the expected source of notice. He met the »Eole" Packet by the way, and brought her back to Montevideo, where she was detained for a few hours; and then allowed to proceed on her way, we trust, rejoicing.

As is true to customers, the Government of Montevideo has established provisionally all transit duties, and vessels from the Provinces or States of the Paraná and the Uruguay, are placed on a footing of equality, in the meantime, with consting craft under the national flag. The two anticipated, scenes of the produce of Entre-Rios has found its way to Montevideo. Less could not be expected in the circumstances.

Among the diplomatic movements, arising out of the new order of things, we notice the appointment of a Don Antonio Cayre y Sampere, as Charge d'Affaires of Urquiza near the Montevidean Government. On the antecedents of this new political champion, we have been told, that during the Brazilian blockade he had the command of an Argentine privateer, and that the most effective service among the Brazilian merchantmen; taking, burning and sinking a goodly portion of them. That subsequently he had a place in the foreign Battalion, got up during the revolution of Lavalle; and having fallen prisoner in a skirmish, was indebted for his safety and liberty to the generosity of General Rosas. Afterwards he seems to have be settled in Entre-Rios, where he enjoyed the good graces of Urquiza, by an alliance with the party opposed to him, and had to fly. During his peregrinations he is understood to have visited Spain, his native country, breathing scorn and vengeance, all the while, against his persecutor Urquiza. His return and reception to confidence, as also the nature and extent of his diplomatic qualifications, are all matters of profoundest mystery. He may prove a second Talleyrand, for any thing we know, but it seems to be greatly doubted.

Sr. Don Moura, Consul-General of Brazil in this city, took his departure for Rio Janeiro on thursday last. In his private capacity, Señor Moura carries with him the general esteem and respect of the community. In a political sense, his departure produced no sensation whatever.

We regret to find the account of another awful visitation in the sisters Republic of Chile. On the 24 April the City of Valparaiso suffered a severe shock of earthquake, causing great damage to property, though fortunately little loss comparatively of human life; only two individuals having perished. The subterranean agency appears to have been very active, as no less than twenty shocks werefelt between 6 o'clock in the morning and 2 of the afternoon. Shocks of diminished violence continues at irregular intervals down to the 10th, our latest date. The consternation of the inhabitants was deplorable and heart rending; and no estimate could then be formed of the losses, public and private, that had been sustained. We await further details of this mournful catastrophe with intenses and painful anxiety.

PERU.—The »Diario de la Tarde" of the 31 instant, on the authority of private correspondence from Lima, announces a serious insurrection among the slaves, or perhaps, more properly speaking the freedmen, who claim the benefits of a decree issued in their favor, by General San Martin. Others, who have aimed more flagrantly against the African race, may well dread the infectious character of the example.

»MAD AND DASTARDLY TREASON."

"URQUIZA is MAD. What is madness! A derangement more or less complete, of the intellectual faculties. There are individuals who enjoy the exercise of their reason for hours, for days, for lengthened periods; but a feverish susceptibility, a weak mind, soon discovers them; they show the passion and the fatal aberration that deprives them of their senses. Urquiza has the madness of ambition, the madness of command, which is one of the most outrageous of all, more especially when a contradiction between his inferior capacity and his profound conviction of the sufficiency of his capacity and genius, has cool humanity cast sacrifices, and is still about to cost the Province of Entre Rios tears and blood.

The spirit of domination manifests itself daily in Urquiza by acts of unprecedented ferocity; destitute of reason, to penetrate, he uses the dagger to exterminate. When the traitor Urquiza abandoned the ranks of the ruthless unitarians, among whom he invaded the Province of Entre Rios in the year 1851, he endeavoured to accredit his repentance, and his rashness to serve the federal cause.

Lastly he was entrusted with the command of the second department of the Province, and such were the multiplied sacrifices where, with humanity marked his administration, such were his assassinations, that it was proverbial in that Province to mention the second department by the name of the *slaughter-house of Urquiza!!*

The same he commands is a witness of his daily atrocities; the Province of Corrientes, where even the wild beast of the forest rebel at his mere name; where the hatred to Oppics is indelenable, has been the witness, not only of his spoliations, but of the numberless crimes that mark his path: the skeletons of innocent women and children have dangled from the trees, till time has undermined to bury their bones, and confound them with the earth.

In 1839 the traitor Urquiza, with the force of his department, marched against the Province of Corrientes, under the command of General Echague. After the victory of the battle of *Pago Largo* was obtained, the General-in-Chief returned to the Parana, and the infamous Urquiza, disregarding the orders of his Chief, penetrated as far as the territory of Villanueva, in the centre of the Province of Corrientes, for the mere purpose of desolating these unfortunate fields, and assaulting them to considerable spoliations.

His first measure was, to impose on the residents of the Province a contribution of 300,000 horses, mules cattle and horses; to leave their soil bathed in blood, to slaughter orphanism everywhere, and on his return to Entre Rios he stocked his private establishments with the spoils of that unhappy Province."

(»Diario de la Tarde.")

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRING A SERVANT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[*Continued from our last.*]

"Well, I have my own troubles, Mrs. Coster. Sally, who has been with me a good while, left me this morning, and I've got a raw Irish girl in the kitchen, who couldn't cook a dinner in a decent way to save her life."

"O dear!" ejaculated Mrs. Coster, clasping her hands together, and rolling up her eyes, "Then you have got your hands full. I had a trial of one of your raw Irish girls once, and a pretty piece of work she made of it. I set her to cook the dinner on the first day—and such a dinner! But I will not make the effort to give you an idea of it, or the dozen other things she subsequently did. I never want to hear of raw Irish girls again, since I had a trial of Margaret Coyle."

»Margaret Coyle!" Mrs. Parry said, in a tone of surprise.

»Yes, Margaret Coyle; and I hope in mercy, it isn't her that you've got!"

»Yes, it is no other than her," Mrs. Parry replied, despondingly.

»O dear! O dear! Then you've got your hands full! Why, unless she has changed a good deal since I had her, she is not able to do a single thing as it ought to be done. And, besides, she is slovenly and dirty. You'd better send her off at once, for you'll never make anything out of her."

»She seems at least willing, and good temperied," urged Mrs. Parry, in her favour.

"Not by any means. I found her dilatory and unmanageable, and she is the only servant who ever gave me a saucy word."

"Ah, me!" sighed Mrs. Parry, "it's a hard case, truly! Why can't domestics feel some sense of justice towards the families in which they reside?"

"Because they are a low, unprincipled set," Mrs. Coster replied, warmly; and I don't know that we ever need expect much more from them. They're generally envious of their mistresses, and ashamed of the idea of being servants, and think it a consequence, that shows a spirit of independence, to be saucy and disregardful of the comfort of the families in which they reside."

After Mrs. Coster went away, Mrs. Parry seemed much dispirited, and remarked to her husband, that she was afraid all her hope of making anything out of Margaret was vain.

"That may be," Mr. Parry remarked, "but it does not at all follow, if enough to me, from what Mrs. Coster has said. I am confident that she never gave Margaret a fair trial. And I am further inclined to think, that she warried the poor girl and her mother by refusing to answered her back in a spirit of offended pride."

"Yes, that may be very true. I never thought that Mrs. Coster had much feeling for her domestics. She expects them to do just as they are told, never spares them if there is any deviation from her rules. Nor does she think it requ red of her to consider them at all, except as necessary appendages to her family."

"That is the great error," Mr. Parry replied. "So long as the majority of people look upon domestics as necessary evils, so long will the majority of people find it hard work to get along with them. Nor is this the only unpleasantness altogether to the one party in the case. The servant has a hard, and, usually, a much harder time of it than the mistress. She is expected to do everything for the comfort of the family, and yet is to be considered no further than as entitled to her regular monthly hire. Too often, she is made to bear all the surplus ill-humour of the woman in whose service she is engaged; and, as a general rule, is too often a stranger to all kindness and consideration. This is speaking with a good deal of seeming latitude; and yet, I believe you will admit that there is too much truth in what I have said."

"I cannot deny it." Mrs. Parry replied, seriously, "nor can I get away from the conviction, that I am far from being indifferent to the matter myself. We are too apt to take it for granted that those under us are also below us in feeling—that they are not entitled to the same consideration that those are whose condition in life is equal or superior to our own."

"That certainly, is a great fault. It may often happen, too, that the poor girl who is forced to go into the kitchen, is one, the promise of whose early years was far superior to that of the individual for whom she is compelled to labour. And she may also have as acute feelings, and be possessed of as refined and high principles. But who considers her in this light?"

The conversation thus commence, continued for some time; but we will not weary the reader by repeating it further, enough has been given to show the principles it involved.

(To be concluded.)

EXCHANGE—June 6.

Spanish Doubloons and Patacones	18
Patriot Doubloons	4 386
Spanish do. do.	4 386
Bills on England, per doubloon	4 76 à 78
Currency — per dol. 3/5d.	
Do. Montevideo, specie	2 prem.
France, per doubloon	4
Do. — specie	2
Rio Janeiro	
Do. — last price of Patriot doubloons during the week 19	
The lowest 17	
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—72 6d. per oz.	
The lowest 72. do.	
Permits for shipping specie p. c.	

EXPORTS—June 6.

Hides, baby 1 dol. each.
Dry Markdors, large or without bulls, 28 a
30 lbs., pesum of 35 lbs ..... 62 à 65
Do. do. do. cows, 22 lbs ..... 59 à 60
Do. do. do. sunny, 20 lbs. 56
Do. do. do. ..... scarce ..... 58 à 60
Hides, for Spain, 60 à 62 lbs. ..... 58 à 60
Do. N. American, 50 à 51 ..... 52 à 54
Do. of all sizes ..... 54 à 56
Do. of low weights, say over, 17 lbs ..... 58 à 60
Do. cut stocks, say do. 7 lbs ..... 62 à 64
Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs. per 60 lbs ..... 47 à 53
Cow do. do. 45 à 47 ..... 43 à 45
Horse do. dry, each ..... 12 à 14
Do. do. salted ..... 6 à 7
Nonatto, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, penalty 20 do. ..... 8 à 10
Sheep, washed, on ret. per 30 lbs ..... 45 à 50
Nutria, (otters), per lb. 3
Wool, duty free,
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs ..... 37 à 38
Do. washed ..... 43 à 45
Merino, dirty, " ..... 43 à 45
Do. washed " ..... 50 à 55
Fine, dirty " ..... 49 à 50
Do. washed " ..... 58 à 60
Cordova, locks ..... 28 à 30
Horse hair, duty 4 p. c.
" Short, arabia ..... 38 à 40
" mixed " ..... 45 à 50
" long " ..... 55 à 60
Cow hair, with guts ..... 20 à 21
Do. do. clean ..... 23 à 24
Tallow, salted, duty free.
" with grease, arabia ..... 23 à 24
" pure " ..... 29 à 32
Hide cuttings, gurras, duty 4 p. c. salted ..... 3 à 4
Horns, duty, 4 p. c. Ox, and ..... prime ..... 2.00 à 1.00
Inferior do. ..... 1.50 à 1.75
Do. Cow ..... 1.50 à 2.00
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 p. c.
Long black, lb. ..... 6 à 7½
Do. short white ..... 12 à 14
Do. Loose ..... 4 à 5
Jerked beef, duty 4 p. c. ..... 2.5 à 3.5
Bones, clean & marrow 4 p. c. ..... 70 à 80
Mare's grease ..... 18 à 20
Goat skins, per dozen ..... 3 à 4.2

The Saladeros have been doing very little this week; no parcels of salted hides on sale. Some cowns have come in from time to time, principally with dry hides, tallow and mare's grease. Few salted hides sold at prices quoted.

The price of wool is merely nominal, as purchasers do not feel disposed to pay present rates.

FREIGHTS.—June 6.—Rates.

England.

Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs	75s.
Salted do. " "	£ 40
Tallow, in boxes & casks "	4
Bales of wool and hair "	6 à 30s.

France.

Dry Hides per 200 kil. (and 10 p. c.)	5.75
Salted do. 1000 " "	35 à 40
Tallow, 1,000 k. in boxes or pipes "	45 à 50
Produce in bales, per 1 ton	30

Continent.

Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. and 5 p. c.	29 22
Salted do. " "	25 à 40s

United States.

Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 p. c.)	3c.
Salted do. " "	2½
Produce in bales, per ton, 16 c.	6 à 8 dl.

Rio Janeiro.

Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rs.

Montevideo.

Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rs.
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rs. in foreign do. 7rs.	

LAST SALES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, very abundant ..... qnl.	$21
Flour, good ..... " bbl.	28
Coals, abundant ..... ton	195
Do. Sandy, scarce ..... just ascend	80
Lumber, American, pine, first 4-4 ..... currency	
" Swedish and Baltic silver pc. m. feet	3 à 3½
Russian pine " "	3 à 3½
" pitch pine, " "	39 à 40
Flag stones ..... per hundred	32
Do. slate ..... "	30
Tin plates [on shore] box ..... currency	1.4
" box ..... currency, qnl.	400
Shingles per m.	65 à 70

Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, none at sht. On shore 26$ currency per fanega.

MARKET—LAST SALES.

May 29—Of the cargoes of the Cesare and Neptune from Cette, 300 barrels white sugar 22 dols. 8 reis, 65 do. at 32. dols., 28 do. common quality 21 dols., 84 do. brow, do. 20 dols., 37 bags Cuba 18 dols. 8 reis, 70 bags coffee 1$0 dols. per quintal.

May 30—Spanish brig Desenchantados Havana, 500 boxes white crushed sugar 35 dols. 8 reis, at 4.

Of the cargo of the Anselm, from Rio Janeiro, 400 quarter casks of Malaga wine 240 dols. per pipe, 30 bales wrapping paper at 4 dols. per ream, 15 kegs sewed red pepper 35 dols. per. 70 boxes white 20 quintals at 45 dols. 40 bags unbleached 30 dols. ser.

Partial Sales—150 barrels Bordeaux wine 340 dols., 200 boxes do 35 dols. each, 100 quarter casks white vinegar at 600 dols. per pipe.

Cargo of the Sardinian schooner Pachetto Felice, from Genoa, 100 pipes Cette wine 660 dols., 20 boxes Dutch cheese 10 dols. per cheese, 15 bales stock fish 60 dols. per quintal, 25 kegs fine red pepper, 19 dols. per ream, 203 reams wrapping paper large size 12 dols., 1,750 do. wedding size 7 dols., 484 do. small size 5 dols., 34 tons superior olive oil 95 dols. ser., 45 casks do 78 dols. ser., 100 boxes Nice do. 43 dols. each, 250 casks do figs 11 22 dols. ser., 40 bags unsewed 14 dols. ser., 25 bags dried peas, at 15 dols. ser., 30 bags shelled almonds 65 dols. ser., 19 barrels beef sugar 43 dols. ser., 12 barrels chestnuts 20 dols. ser.

June 2—Partial Sales—80 pipes Spanish brandy 35 deg. 1000 dols. per (Norsesun) pipe.

Of the cargo of the Paquete de Buenos Ayres, from Cadiz, 4 quarter casks white wine 30 dols., 4 pipes white 220 dols. pipe, 20 kegs bird seed 24 dols. ser., 42 bales common cigars per 22 dols. reams, 123 barrels Sevilian olives 22 dols. ser.

French barque Coromandel, from Cette, 590 pipes red wine 685 dols. per pipe, 12 boxes refined oil 30 dols. 30 mustard wine, 42 dols. 200 do. eugene brandy 32 dols. 100 do. brandy, 72 dols., 100 do. assorted cordials 45 dols., 50 boxes orange flower water at 30 dols.

Partial Sales—330 h xes Mendora dried peaches 34 dols. ser., 30 bags walnuts at 25 dols. ser.

June 4.

French brig Deux Clementines, from Cette, 390 pipes red wine 670 dol. per pipe, 70 barrels Fagon Bordeaux 300 d i. 184 boxes do 35 dol.; 120 do. Muscatel wine 42 do.; 38 do. eugene brandy 40 dol.; 25 do. assorted cordials 45 do.; 25 do. absynth 70 dol.; 24 do. orange flower water.

Of the cargo of the Antiano from New York, 400 barrels Cardoon rice 12 dols. ser.; 200 barrels Boston refined sugar 45 dol. ser.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, May 31, Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S. E., American barque John H. Milloy, 248 tons, Thomas W. Buttchinson, master, Boston [last] from California, Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 40,000 feet pine lumber, 265 rol's cordage, 200 barrels sugar, 400 do. rice, 600 doubloons, 2 packages merchandize.

Sailed, British schooner Invoice, 150 tons, John H. Hooker, for Falmouth, despatched by Bailey Brothers, with 4,298 salted ox and cow hides, 268 salted horse hides, 125 pipes and 40 half pipes tallow, 8,000 bones, 10,791 horns.

Arrived, June 1, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E., Brazilian Corvette Uniao, from Montevideo 31st ult.

Sailed, Brazilian barque Sophie 250 tons, John Rollins, for New York, despatched by Vicente Cassres and Sons, with 8,800 dry ox and cow hides, 2,845 salted do. do. 36,682 horns, 214 bales and 107 serrons wool, 37 bales chips skins, 3 do. cat do., 22 do. horse hair, 1 do ostrich feathers.

British schooner Sapphe, 187 tons, Joseph Easton, for Liverpool, despatched by J. C. Thompson and Co., with 2933 salted ox and cow hides, 126 pipes, 2 half pipes and 6 quarter casks tallow, 20,000 bones, 4,100 horns, 80 bales, 54 serrons & 1 bag hair, 1 bale wool.

Sailed, June 2, Wind N. N. E., Brazilian corvette Uniao, for the eastward.

Brazilian brigantine of war Eolo, Lieut. Albin, for the eastward.

Spanish brig Joaquin, 278 tons, Juan Sust, for Cadiz and Genoa, despatched by Llambias and Sons, with 13,671 dry ox and cow hides, 14,29 dry horse hides, 2,401 salted do. do., 65 bales hide cuttings.

Arrived, June 3, Wind N., British barque Ann, 185 tons, John Edwards, from Liverpool 13 March, to Duguid Barton & Co., with 1 box wearing apparel, 19 crates earthenware, 4 chain cables, 5 hogsheads window glass, 100 bundles spades, 12 anvils, 400 boxes soap, 1 do. shawls, 10 baskets grind stones, 48 kegs nails, 7 boxes steel, 15 tons coal, 6½ tons iron, 6 pigs lead, 30 tons flag stones, 284 iron pots, 75 stoves, 40 bundles spades, 20 boxes, 8 cases and 50 packages hardware, 150 boxes and 12 casks 3hs, 119 casks 3d negociants, 108 packages, 205 boxes and 105 bales merchandise.

French ship Lion, 350 tons, Eugene Bonnet, from Bordeaux 6 April, to Viver & Billinghurst, with 8 boxes prunes, 13 bales and 20 boxes paper, 210 bags cork stoppers, 15 boxes furniture, 7 carriages, 2 boxes mustard, 1400 brooms, 1 bullard table, 4 box tools, 1 bedstead, 1 box porcelain, 1 box samples, 1 box patent leather, 5 boxes snuff, 12 do. sardines, 2 do. shoes, 4 do. books, 9 do. marbles, 1 do. candlesticks, 4 do. mourning squares, 9 bales brooms, 2 boxes mushroom, 1 do. preserves, 1 do. saddles, 50 do. cod fish, 16 do. cheese, 2 casks crucibles, 2 boxes tacks, 4 do. screws, 1 cask brass instruments, 1 box shirts, 8 do. oz es, 6 chairs, 96 boxes, 8 packages, and 8 bales merchandize, 709 half pipes, and 94 boxes red wine, 8 casks do., 60 quarter casks white wine, 50 barrels and 154 quarter casks vinegar, 100 boxes absynth, 100 baskets anicette, 5 casks and 1 barrel brandy, 1 cask oil, 1 box cordials.

Belgian barque Independencia, 210 tons, J. C. H. Reckmers, from Rio Janeiro 15th May, to Adolfo Mancelle & Co.

Sardinian polacre Giuseppina, 199 tons, Emilio Demoro, from Bahia 32 days, to Adolfo Mancilla & Co.

French brig Deux Clementine, 200 tons, P. Falgueyrettes, from Cette 20th March, to J. B. Canard, with 42-4 pipes, 70 half pipes and 184 boxes red wine, 125 do. frontignan do., 28 do. brandy, 35 do. cordials, 30 do. absynth, 25 do. oil, 30 do. vinegar, 20 do. shrub.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Maria, 229 tons, Francis Repetto, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Elias Ramos, with 2302-4 quintals jerked beef, 30 living hides, 23 boxes merchandize.

National brigantine Vargas, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Arrived, June 4, Wind N., Sardinian lugger Fama 124 tons, J. B. Solinatino, from Montevideo 31st inst. Passengers Mr. Caballeros 125.

British brigantine Birkan, 192 tons, Charles T. Sloman, from Liverpool 11th April, to Dickson and Co., with 15 tons flagstones, 30-4 tons iron, 39 do. coal, 8 casks zinc, 50 boxes tin, 3 do. and 10 casks hardware, 9 boxes cotton thread, 352 pipe boards, 1,200 iron pots, 50 barrels roman cement, 50 crates earthenware, 6 boxes cottons, 72 bales, 48 boxes, 14 casks and 3 packages merchandize.

French barque Coromandel, 271 ton., H. Martin, from Cette 13th March, to N. Peuchgaris, with 1,000 pipes and 74 half pipes red wine, 300 boxes muscat wine, 300 do. brandy, 150 do. oil, 100 do. olives, 10 do. bats, 100 do. absynth, 50 do. orange flower water, 2 do. matches, 2 do. shoes, 1 do. cheese, 20 barrels and 1 jar preserves, 2 boxes clothes, 2 jars biscuit, 1 box merchandize, 3 jars sausage, 3 kegs flint stones, 24 tanned hides.

June 5.

Sailed, British barque Queen of the Isles, 273 tons, John Dornaille; for London, despatched by De Lisle Brothers, with 3,702 salted ox and cow hides, 500 dry do. do., 2,753 salted horse hides, 200 horns and 2 half pipes tallow 20,000 b nes, 10,000 horns, 20 bales hair, 11 do. sheep skins, 3 bags nutria do., 1 cask and 1 box samples.

Brazilian brigantine Felix Cacegoian, 95 tons, Manuel Correa Lima, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Antonio M. Mendora, with 1,122 quintals jerked beef.

National brigantine Victoria, 123 tons, Vicente Grana, for Bucco, despatched by Bernardo Dufinc, with a cargo of foreign merchandize.

Arrived, June 5, Wind N. N. E., National brigantine Virgen, from Montevideo, in ballast.

American schooner Robert W. Packer, 172 tons, J. Wmen, from Salt Cruz, California, March 4, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

Spanish barque Joven Mariana, 253 tons, Bartolome Seguf, from Havana 6th April, to Manuel Murrieta, with 581 boxes sugar, 8 do. tobacco, 10 do. wax candles, 20 pipes and 24 do. rum, 2 boxes sweetmeats, 35 bags coffee, 39 doubloons.

Sailed, Brazilian Corvette Euterpe, Lieut. D'Honlon, for Montevideo, having on board Signor Clemente José de Moura, Consul General of Brazil near the Argentine Confederation, and family.

British brigantine Merchant, 184 tons, John Lukt, for England, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 2,864 salted ox and cow hides, 20 600 bones, 125 pipes tallow.

Arrived, June 6, Wind N., heavy rain, Brazilian corvette Bartiega, from Rio Janeiro 19th May, Montevideo 31st.

Danish brigantine Cecilie Marie, from Hamburg 16th March, to Treussain & Co.

Portuguese brig Inproviso, from Rio Janeiro 9 days, to order, with a cargo of sugar and tobacco.

Sailed, British barque Crusader, 311 tons, Henry Guy, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by Edward Lumb & Co.

The following is the manifest of the undermentioned vessel—

"Bella Jovita"—200 b gs cocoa, 523 barrels and 122 bags sugar, 30 bales leaf tobacco.

"Condor"—700 rolls tobacco, 500 barre's flour, 10 do. starch, 115 bags coffee, 226 barrels sugar, 1 box merchandize, 24 pipes rum.

The Sardinian polacre Ercole, and the French brig Armorique, having been condemned as no longer sea worthy, have been erased from the list of vessels in port.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA

Arrived at New York, May 18, Lessing, hence 29th June, ult. Ann, 35, Wm. Brock, hence 1st Jan. At Holmes' Hole, Mar. 20, Undine, hence 29th Dec. At Boston, Mar. 25, Chickasaw, from Bahia Blanca 12th Jan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Passengers only.

The splendid, new and very fast sailing A. 1. Danish brig "Dana", 220 tons, shipwright, Master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will be despatched in a few days. Has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Brocher, Prenss & Co.

For London. The very fast

sailing A. 1. British built schooner "Surprise," 140 tons per Register, B. Sherrin, master, has nearly all her cargo engaged and is hoped for her and she will have considerable despatch. She has room for a few tons of light freight, and can accommodate passengers in a most comfortable manner. pp-7.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

For Liverpool. The well known

clipper built British brigantine "BALKAN," 192 tons register, Edward Thomas, master, is a most vessel and stands at Lloyd's A. 1. for 12 years. Is remarkably fast sailing and a very small carrier. Will be ready for cargo in a few days and having already a considerable portion of it engaged, will at once proceed to quick despatch. Passengers should avail themselves of this excellent conveyance. p-7.

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Dartmouth. Passengers

only. The very superior and remarkably fast sailing A. 1. British built schooner "Diamond," 100 register, Edward D Clarke, master, is a charter-d vessel and will be despatched shortly, having excellent accommodations for Passengers. m-27.

Consignees Messrs. Francis Macalister & Co.

For Figueira. Charter.

The very superior and fast sailing A. 1. British built schooner "SANTARÉM" of 152 tons register, James Bowden, master, is now discharging and is such a new days, and is an elegant vessel, being a small carrier. p-7.

Consignees Messrs Fadrme Macalister & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The remarkably fast sailing British built barque "ANNA" of 252 register tons, Edward Cruzet, master. Is so entirely new vessel, and is classed at Lloyd's A. 1. for 12 years. Will be ready to receive cargo within a few days, and is a very small carrier for her tonnage. Shippers could not have a better conveyance for their produce, than this fine little vessel.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

Pour Marseilles et Cette.

Le tres bon navire Français, jaugeant plusieurs Biens Francaise "Deux Clementines" de 200 tonneaux capitaine Pierre Falgueyrettes ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement engagé, pour cette destination, partira sous peu. Pour fret ou passage s'adresser a son consignataire Monsieur J. B. Canard.

m-27.

For Boston. Passengers only.

The remarkably fast sailing, first class, coppered and copper-fastened British built brigantine "Ann," 197 tons register, Hoxie, master, will have quick despatch, having all her cargo engaged, and has most comfortable accommodations for passengers. m-24 Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cadiz. The very superior

fast sailing, first class coppered and copper fastened Spanish built brigantine "Joven Maria de Regla," of 130 tons register, Joseph Romero, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent. Can call take freight and passengers.

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The well known and remarkably fast sailing A. 1. British built barque "Sultana," 256 ton register, John H. Smith, commander, a most eligible vessel, and will be ready to receive cargo on board, within a few days. m-24.

Consignees Messrs. Peters Atkinson & Co.

For New York. Passengers only.

The very fast sailing A. 1. Danish brig "DIANA," 250 tons register, Dewitt, master, has all her cargo engaged, and in course of shipment, and has the superior accommodations for passengers to whom the Master offers a liberal treatment. m—21. Consignees Messrs. Boyer Brothers.

For Rio Grande.

The very superior fast sailing first class Danish brig "Condor," 160 tons, F. Frellsen master, will sail within five or six days, and has cargo partly engaged, so may be shipped so as not to interfere with her sailing time, will be received. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. m—21.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. The splendid

new, and very fast sailing A. 1 Swedish brig "Sirius" 268 tons register, Hammerstrom, master, will have very quick despatch and can still take on freight about 1000 qrs. Wheat and 1000 bags flour. She has superior accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Treussain & Co. m—10.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers

Only. The very superior fast sailing American brig Alan, 182 tons, N. de Vincent, master, will be despatched within a few days, and has exceedent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Carruth & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The very fine fast sailing, A. 1. British built schooner "Sarah," 150 tons, Daniel Bond, Master, E. Clarke, is a small carrier, and in every respect a superior vessel, will shortly be ready to receive cargo on board.

Consignees, Messrs. Perkins, Macalister, & Co.

Pour Marseille. Le tres-beau,

neuf, et de premier rang navire Français et special ement construit pour faire cette (Barque) française "de Chasseur," de 195 tonneaux, son capitaine monsieur N. Fauchgaris, sera tres prompt comme vaisseau et peut encore prendre a fret une partie de son chargement—s'adresser aux passagers ou aux consignataires.

Son consignataire M. N. Fauchgaris.

4—10

For further particulars concerning the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker No. 53 Calle la Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Swedish brig Princesan Louise, 313 tons register, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take salted hides and light freight.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For London. British barque Orion, 339 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, H. Houston, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still take tallow, salted hides and light freight.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British schooner Emma, 120 tons, A. 1. Way, master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers.
Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.
m—17.

For Liverpool. British brig ANDES, 312 tons, Weary, master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, having good accommodations for them.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Rick," 227 tons, A. I. Wemyss, master, has all her cargo engaged, and going on board, her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
m—31.
Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "AGNES," 193 tons, A. 1. W. Nicholl, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
je—7.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein and Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig ROSE, A. Munck, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, she has only room for passengers
m.3.
Consignees Messrs. Treussin & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Ipswich," 235 tons, J. Gallie, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations are most superior and the Captain promises liberal treatment to passengers.
m.10 Consignees E. Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner Chandos, A. 1. 126 tons, Francis master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, for which she has good accommodations.
m.24.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Scandia," 265 tons, van Sidon, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers.
m.—24. Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Antwerp. French barque CHARLES, 224 tons, A.1. Rousseau, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can take a few passengers, having superior accommodations for them.
m—31. Consignees M. Lopez, & Co.

For Antwerp, Bremen brig Louise A. I. 275 tons, Plate master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still engage dry hides or Bales.
Consignees Messrs. Vinier, Destgen & Hughes.
m 31.

For Antwerp. Prussian barque LINA, 301 tons, A. 1., Zell, master, has all her cargo engaged and going on board; her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
je—7.
Consignees Messrs. Riggs Calvo & Sons.

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Casimir," A.1. 227 tons, Dumanoir, master, has positively all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, for which she has splendid accommodations.
m.24.
Consignees Messrs. A. Duncyar & Co.

For Havre. French brig JUMELLES, A. 1., 176 tons, P. Verron, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has room for a few tons of salted hides, and about three thousand dry hides. Her accommodations for passengers are superior.
m—24.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For New York. Sardinian barque "Elena," 362 tons, Canessa, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having splendid accommodations for them.
m—24.
Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Valparaiso and Callao. Danish brig "Sara and Johanna" 170 tons A. 1. F. H. Carlsen master will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accomodations for passengers are very superior.
m. 31.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British barque IO, 254 tons, A. 1., at Lloyd's, A. Tuffin, master, is a fast sailing vessel and small carrier.
m 10
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 154, Calle Reconquista.

Notice. For Sale, old Whiskey of superior quality, in bottles and on draft.
At 19, Calle Reconquista.
je.7.—3c.

At the Quinta, No. 333, Calle del Temple, may be had Grape Vines, with stems from 3 to 4 varas long; Standard do., suitable for planting vineyards; two Mulberry Trees, (morus nigra); Box Edging, and a few sour Orange Trees.
je.7—3p.

British Medical Dispensary.

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to this charity will be held at the School Room of the British Episcopal Chapel on Monday the 16th inst., at one o'clock precisely, to hear a report of the proceedings and expenditure of the past year, and to appoint a new committee.
Buenos Ayres, June 5, 1851.
PATRICK MACFARLAN,
Chairman.

"American Ploughs." A good assortment of the above article on hand and for sale by Samuel B. Hale & Co., Barraca de los Andes, calle de Balcarce. m.31—4c.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Boston, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston. American barque "Oceanus" 242 tons, J. J. Bowers Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and requires still from 150 to 200 hides or equivalent in dry hides on freight; she can also accommodate a few passengers with comfort.
Consignees Messrs. O. J. Hayes & Co. m17.

For Liverpool. The A. 1. copper and copperfastened British schooner Chanlon, capt. Francis.
m—17.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Southampton. Passengers Only. The very fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian Polacra Adah Kerim, 193 tons, capt. Dodero. This fine vessel has excellent accomodations for passengers and will have very quick dispatch.
m—17.

For Cork or Falmouth, and the Continent. Passengers only. The fast sailing A.1 Oldenburg schooner brig TRITON, 145 tons, Capt Raalje. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Destjen & Hughes.

For Marseilles and Genoa.

The very superior new Sardinian brig Antonietta, 290 tons, register, Capt. Casso is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accommodations for the latter.
je—7.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Rio de Janeiro. Sardinian brig "Cesare" 136 tons, Augustin Dallorso, Master, has room for from 1500 to 2000 quintals of beef or its equivalent and is ready to receive same on board.
Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Co. m 17.

For Freight or Charter.

Belgian barque Independance, 360 tons, is a small carrier and a most desireable opportunity for shippers.
Je—7.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessel apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Notice. All persons indebted to Mr. James M'Donnell for their passage, who have been now in this country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this requisition, their names and the place from whence they come (in order the better to establish the identity of the parties) will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 e.c.

Furnished rooms and Board
—No. 6 Calle Piedad—
Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 calle Piedad, half a square from the Alameda.
May 10. 6p.

Mr. Geoghegan begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 26, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage, as it will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable as fur as lies in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families can also be supplied with Breakfasts and Dinners by giving timely notice. An ordinary at half-past 1 and another at half-past 3 o'clock.
m. 10—c. o.

Notice. An Englishwoman without any incumbrance, is desirous of a situation as Cook to a small family, English would be preferred. A note addressed to E. D. 159, Calle de la Reconquista, will be punctually attended to.
m. 24—3p.

Four or five Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodgings on reasonable terms at 58 Calle Mayo.
m. 31. 3 p.

Scotch National School.

A special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch National School will be held in the School-room on Monday evening, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock.
Robert M Clyment, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, June 7th, 1851.

IRISH INFIRMARY.

The Subscribers to the above institution are requested to attend a Meeting to be held on Sunday the 15th instant at one o'clock, at No. 40, Calle Reconquista, to elect trustees and transact business of importance connected with the Infirmary.
Buenos Ayres, June 7, 1851.

37½
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan applied at his request by one of the first Daguerrean Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accomodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 secords and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR.—T. C. HELSBY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37½
a.23—co.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY,
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruche" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashion, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

Wanted to purchase, second hand, but in good order, Capt. Marryatt's Novels, a note addressed E. W., Calle Reconquista, No. 8, will be attended to. a. 26 —6c.

FILGAGE—Vessels drawing 16 feet, Barque, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 1g $55, 1c, 6—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240; and 21 feet 250 Spanish dollars. Sch. 160 ft. English equal to 166 ft. Barque; 160 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Barque; 160 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Barque; and 160 ft. Sardinian to 166 ft. Barque measurement. Ca palms (a palm) equal to nine and two-tithes Spanish inches.

All vessels entering inshore, if requiring a pilot, to enter the inner roads pay 200 dollars currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the 200 dollars currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dollars.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 31st ult. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Flags.
	NATIONAL.			
May 4	Bgnt. General Rosas Koast	S. P. Hale	124	Pampas.
" 5	Sch. Esperanza, Estape	A. Mancilla & Co.	122	
	BRITISH			
Mar. 1	Bg. Andes, Wary	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	218	Lpool.
" 8	Bk. Queen of the Isles, Dunville	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	275	London.
" 24	Bg. Rick, Wemyss	Tomkinson & Co.	227	Lpool.
April 6	Bk. Crusader, Gray	E. Lumb & Co.	311	Hewick.
" 7	Sch. Invader, Hackney	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	109	Falmouth.
" 7	Barq. Merchant, Lake	Hughes Brothers & Co.	384	Falmouth.
" 12	Sch. Sophy, Lloyd	J. C. Thompson & Co.	152	Lpool.
" 13	Sch. Emma, Way	E. Lumb & Co.	120	Lpool.
" 23	Bg. Gazelle, Parsley	Reuter, Zwerde	206	
" 24	Bk. Orion, Houston	J. Best & Brothers	339	London.
May 3	Bk. Ivy, Tiffin	E. Lumb & Co.	254	
" 3	Sch. Surprise, Sherlock	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	149	London
" 5	Bg. Gelston, Harris	Gelt Smith & Co.	164	England.
" 5	Bg. Percy, Miller	Gelt Smith & Co.	164	Newcastle.
" 5	Sch. Caroline, Clark	Partiano, Maciniste	139	Dartmouth
" 6	Sch. Chandos, Francis	Freyer Brothers & Co.	126	Falmouth.
" 10	Bk. Santiago, Smith	Howes, Atkinson & Co.	353	Valparaiso.
" 15	Bg. Agnes, Nicholl	Treussein & Co.	193	Falmouth.
" 16	Bg. General Belgrano, Patterson	Santamarina & Co.	367	England.
" 18	Sch. Lushe, Bailey	Partiano, Maciniste	189	
	AMERICAN.			
May 8	Bg. Sutton, Leavour	O. J. Hayes & Co.	240	Boston.
" 8	Bk. Oceanus, Bowers	O. J. Hayes & Co.	242	Boston.
	FRENCH			
Feb. 9	Bk. Charles, Rousseau	M. Lopez & Co.	224	Antwerp
April 11	Pad. bk. Casimir, Dumanoir	A. Dunoyer & Co.	227	Havre.
" 11	Bg. Caroline, Bayon	Treisserenc Vallet	128	Cette.
" 10	Bk. Dominique an Henri, Isgarron	Treussein & Co.	285	
" 11	Bk. Casimir, Dumanoir	A. Dunoyer & Co.	227	Havre.
" 16	Brg Jumelles, B. ron	D. Calvo & Son.	179	Havre
	SPANISH			
Mar. 23	Bk. Celestina, Senat	Llavallol & Sons	251	N York.
April 7	Pg. Joaquin, Sust	Llavallol & Sons	178	Nardiza
" 7	Pol. General Garcia	Llavallol & Co.	214	Havana.
" 17	Bk. Judio Errante, Apolinario	N. S. de la Mara	329	Cadiz.
" 27	Bg. Napoleon, Bertran	L. Ochoa & Co.	195	Havana.
May 5	Bk. Sofiela, Font	E. Ochoa & Co.	324	Havana.
" 17	Pol. Amalica, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	125	
" 18	Bk. Propieta de Buenos Ayres, Romaru	E. Ochoa & Co.	127	Cadiz.
" 19	Bg. Deseubierta, Lamas	Llavallol & Sons	170	
	SARDINIAN.			
Mar. 5	Pol. Adelo, Lavarella	Jose Arregui	216	Genoa.
" 31	Pol. Maria, Reyster	Elias Romos & Co.	124	Rio Janeiro.
April 3	Bk. Elena, Canessa	Becher, Preuss & Co.	362	N. York.
" 11	Pol. Carolina, Aurelio	Jose Arregui	104	
" 11	Pol. Adah Kerim, Dodero	Calvo & Sons	193	South'pn
" 11	Bg. Gabriel, Francesca	Jose Arregui	240	
" 19	Bg. Antonietta, Oppasso	D. Calvo & Sons	291	
May 3	Bg. Cesare, Dallorso	B. Viale & Co.	149	Rio Janeiro.
" 16	Bg. Larinto, Quesada	Francischetti & Co.	216	
" 17	Pol. Angel, Lamartinon	B. Viale & Co.	193	
" 28	Pol. Pachetto Felice, Villa	A. Mancilla & Co.	166	
	BRAZILIAN			
Mar. 12	Bgn. Felix Concepcion	A. M. Mendoza	98	Brazil.
April 7	Bg. Assis, Vicenti	Carreira & Co.	183	Rio Janeiro.
" 2	Bg. Maria Rosa, Carvalho	J. M. Souza	175	Brazil.
" 4	Lgnt. Invencavel, Albino	A. F. Ramos	130	Rio Janeiro.
" 14	Bg. Vesuvio, nonigues	A. M. Mendoza	120	Rio Janeiro.
" 6	Bgnt. Caboclo, Silva	A. M. Mendoza	122	Rio Janeiro.
" 10	Bg. Lesa, Chaves	Marcelino & Sobrinho	158	Rio Janeiro.
" 23	Pol. Cumbar, Costa	To order	104	
" 28	Sch. Bella Acosta, Acuna	Amonio A. Pinto	152	
	OLDENBURG.			
April 10	Brgtn. Triton, Ruge	Visser, Destjen	170	Falmouth.
	PRUSSIAN.			
April 27	Bk. Lina, Zell	A. Mancilla & Co.	301	Antwerp
May 7	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	De Lisle Brothers	437	Boston.
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 1	Bk. Sophia, Kulke	Canessa & Sons	250	N. York.
May 7	Bg. Louise, Plutte	Visser, Destjen & Co.	270	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
April 11	Bg. Thetis, Muppedjer	Becher, Preuss & Co.	221	London.
May 6	Galliot Plata, Henning	Runge, Bornefeld	244	Com'ish.
	DANISH			
Mar. 20	Bg. Sara & Emma, Valleson	Becher, Preuss & Co.	325	Y'mouth
April 9	Bg. Gondar, Fiellsen	Runge, Bornefeld	167	Rio Grde
" 30	Bg. Rose, Munck	Treussein & Co.	193	Falmouth.
May 8	Bg. Dorothea, Diewett	Freyer Brothers & Co.	290	N. York.
	SWEDISH.			
Mar. 21	Bg. Sidon, Hammasberg	Treussein & Co.	265	Antwerp
April 1	Bg. Scandia, Sydeen	Treussein & Co.	265	Antwerp
" 2	Bg. Princessan Louise, Kuhlmann	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	313	London.
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Mar. 31	Bg. Italia, Castellano	H. Solanet & Co.	260	Antwerp
	RUSSIAN.			
April 10	Bg. Pista, Beating	Becher, Preuss & Co.	342	Com'ish.
	HAMBURG.			
April 6	Sp. Francisca, Dau	Freyer Brothers & Co.	302	N. York.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hazard, Com. Dedilot.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Europe, Lieut. D'Hendein.
Brigantine Eolo, Lieut. Alho.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.